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mural painting, practical problems being undertaken each year. Quite a number of the Chicago public schools have been decorated by this means and in a manner entirely satisfactory. The lunch room and the lecture room in the Art Institute owe their decoration to successive classes. Numerous illustrations are given of examples of the students' work in all departments in the circular of the school for the season of 1910-1911 which is in every respect an engaging little pamphlet.

ART IN LOUISIANA

Summer schools are conducted by the board of education of Louisiana in five free institutions in the State at large and at the Tulane University in New Orleans under the direction of Mr. L. J. Alleman, State Institute Conductor. The registration fee for teachers and those intending to teach in the State is \$1.50 and for other students \$4.00. The courses are from six to nine weeks in length. At the Tulane University this summer one thousand students were enrolled and there were thirty-five instructors. Prof. William Woodward directed the classes in drawing and painting; Miss Lota Troy and Miss Kate Riggs the classes in drawing and elementary manual training; Mr. Sidney Crespo those in wood and iron work, and Paul Hobens those in mechanical drawing. The work in each of these departments was very creditable. Special mention can only be made of the advanced work at this time. This consisted of figure drawing and painting. For two hours two days a week classes studied from the antique, the costumed model and the nude, making a total of twelve hours weekly, from which excellent results were obtained. An equal amount of time was allotted for the class in painting. Sufficient money was contributed by the students to employ the best models which in the life class were, as a rule, children. A competition was instituted for the best poster in color. Miss Vera Morel was the winner, a second prize going to Miss Clem Bernard.

Louisiana offers State aid to all its public high schools under certain conditions

among which is the inclusion of instruction in drawing and music with the regular courses of study. This creates active interest in art. Furthermore the Tulane Summer School offers special attractions to supervisors of art and is peculiarly well equipped for art teaching possessing, with Newcomb College, galleries of casts and paintings and studios for drawing, paintings, and the art-crafts, such as pottery, embroidery, jewelry, etc.

MILWAUKEE'S CITY PLAN

Through the efforts of the Metropolitan Park Commission Milwaukee has secured a plan for the future development of the city along artistic lines. This plan, drawn by Mr. Alfred C. Clas, has been favorably passed upon by Messrs. Frederick Law Olmsted and John Nolen, as experts, and will, in all probability, be eventually followed. One of its significant features is a civic center—a convenient and effective grouping of public buildings. In the interest of this plan the Metropolitan Park Commission has published three tentative reports, the first outlining the plan as a whole, the second with reference to proposed "neighborhood centers," and the third demonstrating the utility of river parks and parkways. These have been issued at intervals of six months or more with the object of affording ample time for thoughtful consideration and discussion. They are concise, clear, and convincing.

"THE WELL- BEING OF WATERLOO"

Under the title "The Wellbeing of Waterloo" a report made by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson to the Civic Society of Waterloo, Iowa, is published in attractive pamphlet form. This report concerns itself with civic improvement possibilities, and though specific affords information generally applicable. The conditions in Waterloo, apparently, are not very different from those in other cities or towns of similar size. Mr. Robinson, as is his custom, begins with the small things and through them works up to large projects. Poles and wires, waste cans, light standards, drinking bowls, trees, parking,

schoolyards and grade crossings successively are given attention. The possibilities of the river as a picturesque asset and the economic wisdom of forethought are justly emphasized. The report is quite copiously illustrated with telling photographs showing conditions which could well be remedied, as well as those inspiring effort.

PORTLAND,
OREGON, IN
THE VANGUARD

The Art Association of Portland, Oregon, is an active and energetic body which is doing much toward the development of art on the Pacific Coast. A year ago it established a school and succeeded in setting forth a series of notable exhibitions. The school began with forty-five students, but by the end of June ninety-eight were enrolled. Among the exhibitions set forth was one of unique interest; a collection of ninety-four etchings, mezzotints, lithographs, and color-prints of trees, together with a collection of textiles, pottery, and glass, showing decorations derived from tree forms. Among the other exhibitions were a collection of paintings by Herman Dudley Murphy, of Boston; a collection of photographs, lithographs, and posters suitable for the decoration of public schools; the Architectural Club's exhibition and an exhibition of artistic photography. The attendance at these exhibitions amounted to nearly twenty thousand. For a permanent collection a painting by Childe Hassam, "Afternoon Sky; Harney Desert," besides 15,000 photographs of paintings in the European Galleries have been purchased.

PARK MAKING
IN MADISON,
WISCONSIN

The Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association is, as Mr. John Nolen has said, a unique body. Its thousand members form a "voluntary tax association" burdening themselves for the public good. During the past seventeen years this Association has given nearly two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars for parks and parkways. Last year it secured in answer to an appeal, made by postal card, \$4,800 for the continuance of its work—

and this in a city of but twenty-five thousand. For many years Mr. John M. Olin was the president of this organization and to him much credit for its success is due. Through his efforts a nursery has been established and other progressive work organized. Gradually the Association's scope has broadened until it now comprehends tree planting along the avenues, creation of school gardens and recreation parks and, to an extent, general civic improvement. At its instance a plan for the development of Madison has been secured from Mr. John Nolen. There is probably no city in this country where the small parks are more picturesque or where the citizens themselves, aside from the legislature, have done as much toward permanently conserving natural beauty. The reports of the Association make good reading and are admirably illustrated.

PROGRESS IN
DETROIT

Detroit is to have a new art museum some time in the near future. A large, fine site has recently been secured in the heart of the city where the museum may permanently stand as a witness to the significance and value of the visual arts. With the museum will be erected a large auditorium seating twenty-five hundred in which concerts can be given as well as the Sunday art lectures which have become a prominent feature of the museum work. For twelve years it has been the custom of the director of the Detroit Art Museum, Mr. A. H. Griffith, to give a popular lecture on art or some kindred subject at the Museum every Sunday afternoon, from November to May, and great success has attended his efforts. The audiences, which are made up of all classes, are well-behaved, intensely interested, and willing to hold their seats for an hour in order that they may be on hand at the appointed time. There are always more in attendance than can be accommodated. It is also planned to include a School of Fine and Applied Arts in the new museum. Evening classes in design are also projected, especially for the benefit of those working in the trades.